nerits of Mr. Baker's suggestion. The Aller compromise bill went to the table temporar-Mr. Lindsay offered an amendment to the tariff resolution of Mr. Carter directing the finance committee to report back a repeal of the one-eighth differential duty on sugar.

Mr. Carter's Speech. Mr. Carter then took the floor for th which had been anticipated with interest defining his attitude on th tariff bill. He spoke with great earnestness and with a deliberateness which emphasized every word. His statement at the outset that he had "no apologies to offer" was given with explosive force. He referred to the Senate's action on Feb. 13, when the motion to take up the tariff bill was defeated. He said that for two hours before the motion to consider the tariff bill was made, he, acting upon the suggestion of a member of the finance commit ee, was endeavoring to bring about a conference which might result in a satisfactory adjustment of the differences on the Republican side of the chamber. The mo tion of Mr. Morrill was unexpected, and he, with other Republicans, voted no, and under the same circumstances he would cast a similar vote. The position indicated nothing more than that there was no disto take up the matter at that time. He said he would say no more, were it not for the fact that charges of disloyalty to his party had been made by many Repub-lican papers in the East. Four members of the party, including himself, had been proed guilty of treason, without hearing or trial. He then paid some attention to the House tariff bill. It was admitted everywhere that the House bill was not Republican measure, but, he said, it was a measure to meet an alleged emergency, which the chief executive stoutly asserted

did not exist at all. Recently certain self-constituted censors of party motion," Mr. Carter continued have been pleased to denominate the Republicans who voted against the bill as conspirators against the public weal; others have gone so far as to invite them to relieve the party of their obnoxious presence. He declared that the silver Republicans lieved that they were right, and were flum in their party allegiance. Mr. Carter said that business depression in this country followed the election of 1892 because tariff reform meant free trade, and con-"At this momentous point, spark of genious appeared on one of the nost determined men this country has ever known. When the history of our times shall be written, Mr. Cleveland will be accorded the honor of having displayed the most marvelous political tact of any man

"MAGPIE CHATTER." Mr. Carter then referred to the financia and tariff legislation favored by the administration, paid his respects to the Republican Senators and Representatives who co-operated with the Democratic administration to bring about the repeal of the Sherman silver law, and in speaking of the suggestion of the President that the greenbacks should be repealed, said: "Again we hear the Republican magpie chatter. A horde of presidential aspirants rushed to political suicide yelling 'sound money. The press of New York city leads the procession. 'Sound money' is their cry. And under the cover of this cry the President protected himself and his administration from unjust criticism for the most shady and iniquitous transaction in the public finances the world has ever known. Continuing, he said in part: "In due

time the present Congress assembled and the President does not call for more revenue, pertinaciously insisting that the revenue laws are all right, but calling for authority to issue bonds so as to facilitate the retirement of greenbacks and his operations in an increase of the public debt. There is some doubt about the success of the operation. Mutterings are heard about previous bond sale-when, lo! and behold, there comes another exhibition of

"A venerable dispute of the age of three score and ten, concerning a strip of swamp land in Venezuela is rushed upon the country with a warlike demonstration, and we are proudly informed that the same hand that authorized the tearing down of the flag at Honolulu will sustain the government at all hazards, even unto the horrors and terrors of war. By this time the Reolicans of the East become used to bobbing up and down like a cork in the water at the suggestion of the President, and instantly we see a resolution passed appropriating \$100,000 for a commission to advise the executive on points on which ample facilities for information were at the time at his disposal. The President understood the string upon which to play: he played the part of an artist. In the midst of the warlike excitement following, on the evening of Dec. 20, just three days having been allowed to work Congress and the country up, another message followed in effect renewing the call for the retirement of the greenbacks, and authority to issue bonds. Conservative men were swept off their feet. The last message adroitly referred to the first and an impressive warning was suggested to the country. Who could think of a party principle at such a juncture? We were persuaded that war was upon us.

THE EMERGENCY BILLS.

Under pressure of this artificial but exacting and exciting situation, the revenue and bond bills were passed by the House. The record shows that three and one-half hours were allowed for the consideration of the revenue measure, and about one day to the consideration of the bond bill. To insure speedy relief, the Republicans dropped their own principles on economic legislation, and in lieu thereof accepted three distinctly Democratic heresies on the tariff, horizontal revision, ad valorem duties and the Wilson bill as a foundation for a revenue scheme. and then proceeded to its enactment, fondly hoping that the President might condescendingly favor it with his signature or ate; a substitute is reported for it. Certain patriotic Republicans, forgetting the platform of 1892 on the tariff question, forgetare devoted to bimetallism and protection. two elementary principles of Republican to be compelled to vote against one of their principles in order to secure the success of the other. Some gentlemen who pretend to understand the situation refuse to co-operate. To the candid judgment of honest men, I leave the determination of questions re-lating to the fidelity of Republicans in this Senate to their party principles.
"It is high time that Republicans

claim to be within the party should take their cues from the party platform, rather than from the White House, If it shall occur that this senseless crusade against ublicans who believed in good faith in the Minneapolis platform, when it declared for himetallism as well as for protection shall be carried to such an extent as may result in the adoption of President Cleveland's scheme by the St. Louis convention I suppose that Republican success will be rendered impossible. If the platform of 1896 announces to the country in conjunction with the action of the Republicans between the two conventions that the plank on bimetallism adopted at Minneapolis was a desion, a fraud and a snare, it would be just as well for the Republican party not to make a nomination at St. Louis at all.' Mr. Carter closed at 2:15 o'clock, and was greeted with hearty applause from the crowded galleries and congratulations from a number of his colleagues.

## A LIVELY DEBATE.

Hoar, Carter, Teller, Sherman and Gear the Participants.

Mr. Hoar immediately arose to question Mr. Carter. The Massachusetts Senator prefaced his question by referring to his long continued support of protection to wool, even when the representative of Western wool-growing States voted for free wool. Mr. Hoar took up the charge of Mr. Carter that Eastern Republicans had been false to the platform of 1892. Did the Montana Senator mean, asked Mr. Hoar, that the construction placed on that platform by President Harrison was false and elusive? The Senator (Carter) had referred to Republican Senators joining President Cleveland, but Mr. Hoar called attention Republican States of New England had given against Mr. Cleveland's party. Mr. Hoar closed with a question addressed specifically to Mr. Carter, namely: "I ask that Senator whether we are to understand him to say that if he fails to convince his Re- sion, and a few minutes afterward adjourned publican associates, he then proposes to say to us, 'You shall not pass any protective tariff bill unless you surrender your convictions to us?" If a protective tariff bill is hereafter presented, fair and just, on wool, lead ore, fruit and the various industries of the West, does the Senator mean to say that he will not let that bill pass unless we surrender our convictions

Mr. Carter secured the floor as soon as Mr. Hoar closed, and, amid impressive silence, began a measured and deliberate re-Div. After expressing his sense of honor

at being thus interrogated by the veteran Mr. Hoar, Mr. Carter added that while Re publicans who believed that the party plat form might be carried to its full fruition by direct act of Congress were not wholiy sat-sfied with the administration and the purposes of Mr. Harrison, they did feel and were led to feel, by his constant efforts, that the administration was honestly seeking to give expression to Republican opinon on the financial question. Mr. Carter further stated that the interpretation placed on the Minneapolis platform by the Re-publicans of the East would lead them to wipe out the last vestige of legislation favorable to silver. With such a construcion of the Minneapolis platform the silver Republicans were at war now and would

At this point Mr. Gear interjected the uestion: "Does not the Senator know that the Minneapolis platform was drawn largeby two Senators on this floor-one from Nevada, Mr. Jones, the other from Colorado, Mr. Teller-and that they were sat-isfied with that platform?" "Admitted," responded Mr. Carter, "but neither of those Senators understood, with their knowledge of the English language and what it ordinarily means, that the platform could be construed into total obliterain favor of silver."

tion of all legislation on the statute books Mr. Gear-But the Senator from Colorado hought he could carry Colorado for the Republican ticket on that platform. Mr. Carter-Yes, and that he did on the reputation the Republican party had for redeeming its pledges and promises, and that it would carry out in good faith the platform.

Continuing. Mr. Carter made a brief reoly to Mr. Hoar's question whether, if defeated in these efforts at securing such legislation as they demand at the hands of the Republican party, the silver Republicans would sever their connection with the party, by saying that the Republicans of the West who construe the platform of 1892 as favorable to silver would be the last to desert the ship and that if others who take a different view of the question should find it incumbent on them to leave the vessel the Western men would gaze with sorrow on the sad spectacle. With this remark Mr. Carter took his seat.

NOT GOLD MONOMETALLISTS. Mr. Hoar declared in earnest tones that not 2 per cent. of the people of the East would go with Grover Cleveland. "We are not gold monometallists," he was proceeding to say when interrupted by Mr. Teller with the remark that this was strange, in view of the support that a minority of the Eastern Republicans in Congress had given the President.

"We deny that," retorted Mr. Hoar, who then went on to contend that the Republicans of the East believe in a double standard of value in accordance with the Constitution and the doctrine as promulgated by Alexander Hamilton. But the Colorado Senator had, he asserted, no more right to characterize him as a gold monometallist than he had to characterize that Senator as a silver monometallist.

Mr. Teller obtained the floor to explain his connection with the formation of the Republican platform of 1892. He said that he had drafted the first part of the financial plank in the platform, reading: "The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money," and that its inser-tion in the platform had been secured by the joint efforts of himself and Senator Jones, of Nevada, after they had labored with the committee on resolutions all night to secure a declaration for free coinage He was, he said, not responsible for the modifications of this declaration. He, however, considered this a position favorable to silver, because of the demand for the recognition of the two metals as standard money. Still he realized at the time that the qualifications afterward adopted would be juggled with by skillful politicians and he did not approve it. Mr. Gear here interrupted to say that Mr

Teller had voted for the resolution as it went into the platform, notwithstanding his Mr. Teller admitted that he had voted for it in the convention because he could not get anything better, but that he had not voted for it in committee. Mr. Teller then went on to say that this pronouncement for bimetallism was a declaration for silver coinage and he asserted that Mr. Sherman was the only high financial authority who contended that bimetallism could be secured by any other means than by the coinage of both metals on equal terms, and he as-serted that any one who held a contrary view was either ignorant or wanted to deceive. He then quoted from a newspaper report of a speech made by Mr. Sherman at the opening of the last Ohlo Republican State convention, in which Mr. Sherman was represented as saying that bimetallism consisted in coining only fractional silver coins Mr. Teller added that this was a practical declaration for the gold standard and said

follow the Ohio Senator. Mr. Hoar asked if the fact that the committee on the platform of the convention of 1892 had voted down a proposition for free coinage was not properly interpreted to mean that the committee was opposed

that into that position he would refuse to

Mr. Teller replied that many people in the country had interpreted the declaration to mean free coinage, but what he complained of was that the platform had been practically repudiated by the Republican party in Congress. It was taken as meaning that at least some time in the future and under some conditions the party would take a stand for free coinage. The party had done nothing to justify this hope, but on the contrary, there was now a do mand on the part of some of the Eastern Republicans that those of the party who interpreted the platform as favorable to silver should be turned out of the party.

SHERMAN ON BIMETALLISM. Mr. Sherman followed Mr. Teller, saying that the newspaper extract quoted from had represented him correctly. He said that he believed in the use of both metals to as great an extent as was possible and at the his sufferance. The bill reaches the Sen- same time maintain their parity. Mr. Sherman discussed the meaning of bimetallism. In this country to-day the laboring man reting all the traditions of their party, seek | ceived a dollar equal to gold worth 100 cents. have Republicans in this chamber who But with a free silver dollar the laboring man would be cheated of one-half of his Minister Baker of the threatened revoludollar. The people were beginning to under- tion in Nicaragua, and the Minister has stand this. They were beginning to learn that free silver coinage meant cheating the creditors out of one-balf of their dues. The maintaining of both metals as money should be such that each would be equal to the other. That would be true bimetallism. But the adoption of free silver meant silver monometallism, with a half depreciated silver coin. Mr. Sherman said that every State east of the Missouri river was now in favor of bimetallism. This had come about slowly, for the free silver idea at one time held strong influence in the West and in his own The Senator said he believed even Colorado would soon refuse to urge a depreciated dollar and would follow the course of other States for true bimetallism. Mexico had begun to show the revulsion of feeling | Saturday or Sunday, and she will there reagainst a depreciated money.

Mr. Teller was on his feet as Mr. Sherman closed. "The Senator from Ohio cannot divert me," said Mr. Teller, "by his old silver speech—the same one he has been delivering for twenty years, the same one I have heard Mr. Teller declared that the definitions of bimetallism by Mr. Sherman were erroneous, were contrary to those accepted at State and national conventions. contrary to the accepted understanding of France and other foreign countries. The Republican party could not be stultified, said Mr. Teller, by the deception and fraud and the "bunco game" of the single gold advocates. With impassioned tones and addressing himself to Mr. Sherman, Mr. Teller repudiated the suggestion that the State of Colorado would ever accept the dishonest interpretation of bimetallism here presented and if it did, added Mr. Teller, he would cease to represent it in the United States Senate. "The Senator (Sherman) speaks of the death of silver," exclaimed Mr. Teller, "but I warn him that he will find it a lively corpse to rise up and haunt him." The safe ty of the Republican party, concluded Mr. Teller, lies in adherence to honest, sound money made up of the two metals side by side, as from time immemorial. "But if the Republican party," added he, "puts itself unler the leadership of the Senator from Onio Sherman), it will be a party of the past, and the glory of its past will be obliterated

by that infamy. At 3:30 o'clock the Cuban question, which had been laid aside since 2 o'clock, secured the right of way, and Mr. Teller addressed the Senate. While expressing his sympathy for the Cubans in their struggle, to the overwhelming majority which the the need of orderly procedure. The Senator gave much attention to legal phases involved n the recognition of belligerency. He argued that it was not for the Senate to presume that the President would not recognize the belligerents should circumstances warrant. Mr. White had not concluded when, at ? o'clock, the Senate went into executive ses-

> until to-morrow. Snielde of a Retired Merchant. NEW YORK, Feb. 26.-George Watson, sixty-seven years old, a wealthy retired clothing merchant of Newark, N. J., but who has lived with his wife and son since last October at the Gilsey House, committed suicide there to-day by cutting his throat with a razor. No reason for his act is

> How vain the loving darts that fly From e'en the most bewitching eye, Unless the teeth are pure and bright And ever kept a snowy white.
>
> If you would save your teeth from harm
> In Sozodont you'll find the charm.

MASSACRES RENEWED

TURKS AGAIN KILLING OFF CHRIS-TIANS BY WHOLESALE.

150 Armenians Put to Death for Refusing to Embrace Islamism-Efforts in Mrs. Maybrick's Behalf.

LONDON, Feb. 26.-The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople which says that it is reported there that on Feb. 14, the first day of the Ramadan festival, the Turks surrounded the Armenian quarter in Marsovan and ordered the Armenians to accept Islamism. Five hundred of them agreed to do so, but 150 recalcitrants were killed. All news of excesses in Asia Minor are kept dark, the Daily News's correspondent says, for fear they will impel Russia to occupy Armenia. The Chronicle has a dispatch from Constantinople which says that a fresh series of massacres is reported in the Sivas and

Harpoot districts. The Standard's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that two of the narrowest streets through which the Sultan will pass on Feb. 28, on the occasion of his visit to Constantinople proper, for the purpose of kissing the prophet's mantle, are being dug feared that mines have been laid to kill his Majesty. A special watch is being kept on the bridge spanning the Golden Horn, from Galata to Constantinople. A large number of persons suspected of being implicated in a plot to assassinate the Sultan are being arrested daily.

CASE OF MRS. MAYBRICK. Efforts to Secure the Release of the

Alleged Poisoner. LONDON, Feb. 26.-Efforts have been re newed to secure the release of Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman now serving a life sentence in the Working prison, England, for the alleged murder of her husband has revived general interest in this remarkable case. The story now given out is that Sir Matthew W. Ridley, the Home Secretary, has decided, notwithstanding the refusal of two of his predecessors, to liberate the unfortunate woman. -

At the age of seventeen Miss Chandler, the daughter of the late W. G. Chandler, a banker of Mobile, Ala., was married to James Maybrick, a Liverpool broker, fortyfour years of age. The couple apparently lived happily together for a number of years. Two children, a boy and a girl, were born to them. April 27, 1889, Maybrick was taken ill and his wife nursed him tenderly until he died. Then she swooned and was unconscious for forty-eight hours. The doctors said death was caused by gastroenteritis, but two brothers of Maybrick and some of his women acquaintances averred that Mrs. Maybrick had poisoned her husband. She was placed under arrest before she recovered from the shock of her husband's death, and, as is customary in England, was speedily tried. The trial developed the fact that Maybrick was a habitual user of poisons, particularly arsenic; but the postmortem did not disclose any of the drug in his stomach. About one-tenth of a grain was found in the liver and other parts of the body by a crown analyst. Testimony was also introduced to show that husband and wife had quarreled a short time before his death; that there had been talk of a scandal between them and that he had made a will making his brothers universal legatees of his property for the benefit of his children. The trial took place before Justice Sir Fitzjames Stephens, an irascible jurist, who was said to have been insane and who afterward left the bench on account of his mental failings and died. Mrs. Maybrick's counsel was Sir Charles Russell, now Lord Chief Justice of England Judge Stephens, in his charge to the jury was so evidently prejudiced against the prisoner that his remarks caused general comment. They apparently influenced the jury, and it returned a verdict of guilty in thirty-eight minutes and the punishment was fixed at death. Owing to the circumstances of the case there arose a storm of protests in England and this country, and efforts to secure a rehearing of the case were begun. Unable to stand the pressure, Home Secretary Matthews commuted the sentence of death to imprisonment for life When the Liberal government came into power Home Secretary Asquith was asked by Gail Hamilton to reopen the case. She presented petitions signed by members of President Harrison's Cabinet and other persons of influence. He refused to take any action, and even the efforts of the officials of the United States were unavailing. However, the friends of the woman have kept up their efforts in her behalf, aided by her mother, now the Baroness De Roques, who has taken an active part in the work.

PLOT OF CLERICALS.

Mexican Advices Concerning the Revolution in Nicaragua. CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 26.-News received here indicates that the revolution in Nicaragua is part of a comprehensive Clerical party plot to overthrow the Liberal gov-

ernment in Central America. NEW YORK, Feb. 26.-The Anglo-American Cable Company this afternoon sent out a notice saying that advices received from Berne show that communication is interrupted with Matagalpa and the provinces of Leon and Chinndega, republic of Nicaragua.

Minister Baker Wants a War Ship. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The State De partment has been advised by United States also asked to have a United States war ship stationed at Corinto, although the officials will not confirm or deny this. Probably the reason for declining to admit the fact is that the department has found itself, after communicating with the Navy Department, unable to comply immedi ately with the Minister's request, owing to the absence of any United States naval vessel from the vicinity of Corinto. Unfortunately the United States ship Alert, which has been at San Jose, in Guatemala, sailed from that port yesterday for Acapulco, Mexico, and so got beyond the im-mediate reach of the Navy Department. She should, however, reach Acapulco by ceive orders to turn southward again and go to Corinto. Although this will be done in deference to Minister Baker's request. it is not believed at the State or Navy Departments that a great emergency exists in Nicaragua, or at any rate one that could be met by stationing a war ship on the west coast, far removed from communication with the interior towns, where the revolutionary movement has its strength.

REJECTED BY PARLIAMENT. House of Commons Kills the Evicted

Tenants' Bill. LONDON, Feb. 26.-Mr. J. J. Clancey, Parnellite member for the North division of Dublin county, moved the second reading of the evicted tenants' bill in the House of Commons to-day, but his motion was rejected by a vote of 271 to 174. This measure is of a voluntary nature, not compulsory, and provides that a board of conciliation, consisting of three members, be appointed by Parliament and empowered to confirm existing agreements or to reinstate tenants by purchase or tenants under judicial rent. The number of evicted persons is few, and the matter, it is claimed, could be settled. Mr. John E. Redmond, Parnellite member for Waterford, and Mr. John Dillon, anti-Parnellite member for East Mayo, supported Mr. Clancey's motion. Mr. J. A. Rentoul, Q. C., Conservative member for East Down, moved the rejection of the motion on the ground that the measure under discussion involved the principle that tenants evicted for nonpayment of rent would receive large grants of money and reinstatement. Mr. John Morley, Liberal, said he could not understand how the bill could be resisted. and suggested that the Irish Church surplus fund be devoted to it. Continuing, Mr. Morley said that the Duke of Devonshire and other Unionists opposed his bill because it was compulsory, but declared that they would support a voluntary bill; therefore,

Mr. Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said that a policy of concillation did not mean granting everything demanded by the Irish members. The bill in question could not be justified unless a public evil of grave magnitude existed, and which required an exceptional remedy. He did not think they were justified in expending £80,000 of

they had changed its provisions, and now he

would be disappointed if the Conservative

leader (Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the

Treasury) did not assent to its second read-

public money on 686 evicted tenants of 18 at the present time, and especially as 376 of this number, of which 100 belonged to the this number, of which 100 belonged to the Ponsonby estate, were coming to amicable settlements of the differences between themselves and their landlords. Continuing, Mr. Balfour said that the adoption of a bill providing for payment of money to those who refused to pay their obligations was another step downward in the demoralization of Ireland. The government's land bill, he asserted, would deal with the matter in an adequate manner. Mr. Clancey's motion was then put to a vote and rejected by 271 to 174.

NOT A GOOD LOG-ROLLER.

One Reason Why John Bull Has No European Allies. LONDON, Feb. 26.-Mr. G. J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Lewes to-night, said that conciliation, negotiation and arbitration might be valuable, but woe to the nation lacking courage or means to back its opinion by its own resources. The new system of log-rolling and bartering for alliances, he said, had displaced the old system of a balance of power between European nations. England was not clever at this game, he added, and had held aloof, although her alliance was courted by several groups of powers. "Our isolation, therefore." Mr. Goschen continued, "is not one of weakness, but of freedom to act independently. This has caused misunderstandings. But it might be hoped that recent complications have shown our neighbors that the national spirit is not dead, and that on certain occasions we might be combustible. Without betraying secrets, I might say that a very distinguished German statesman, not Prince Bismarck, has been convinced for years that England could not be moved to war by anything short of an attack on her central interests in this country. That was a dan-gerous fallacy, which has now probably been dislodged." He was able to say, Mr. Goschen added, that our relations with the German Emperor were now as cordial as they could possibly be. He concluded with a reference to the necessity for a powerful

A WALKING MOUNTAIN.

Moving Fifteen Feet a Day and Crushing Everything in Its Way.

PARIS, Feb. 26.-An object of the greatest interest to continental Europe at this minute is a walking mountain in Gard, France, which is moving toward the river of the same name at the rate of fifteen feet a day. In its advance it has destroyed the machinery and pits of the Grand Combe colliery, and has also destroyed nearly a mile of the Alais railway. A great thing which must be done now is to prepare new channels for the Gard and Gardon rivers, which are sure, when the landslide comes, to be completely choked up. Six hundred nomes at Grand Combe. The lower strata of the mountain, which rises sheer from the valley, are grit and green marl. Both have given way, owing to the infiltration of rain. Yesterday five thousand persons went from the Nimes to see the mountain from the range fronting it. The noise it makes is frightful, and there are wide cracks in all directions. Nobody is suffered to go on the mountain or into the valley on which it advances.

Case of Interest to Britain. LISBON, Feb. 26.-In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senor de Soveral, intimated that he was trying to override the transfer to the German government of land opposite Lor-enzo Marques, Delagoa bay, which Portugal had ceded to a German subject.

Africans Killed Italians. MASSOWAH, Feb. 26.-The Italians have defeated the deserters under Ras Sebat, near Maimoarat, the latter having sixty killed and one hundred wounded, while the Italians had thirty-seven killed and wounded.

Treaty of Union Ratified. TEGUICALPA, Honduras, Feb. 26.-The Congress of Honduras has ratified the treaty of union which was celebrated June last between Honduras, Salvador and Nica-

Cable Notes. The Spanish Cortes has been dissolved. Hon. Cecil Rhodes will embark at Suez on Saturday direct for Beira, the steamer drestes having been especially chartered for

The report of the Chartered South Africa Company, which has just been issued, does not refer to the Transugal, but deals merely with business affairs. The revenue for the year was f119,000 and the expenses f142,423.

LIKE THE X RAYS.

The Common Horseshoe Magnet Has a Mysterious Power. CHICAGO, Feb. 26.-Prof. H. P. Pratt, of this city, claims to have discovered in the common horseshoe magnet a power of photographing through opaque substances similar to that shown by the X rays and Crookes tubes. According to experiments made by the Professor with a horseshoe magnet laid on a sensitized photographic plate enveloped in a thick black cloth, the force of the magnet on the concealed plate was very similar to that shown by the X rays. Objects placed alongside the magnet were clearly photographed on the negative,

while the shape of the magnet itself was most distinctly shown. A Mexican's Discovery. CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 26.-A Mexican scientist in the State of Tobasco several years ago published a claim to an invention similar to that of Roentgen, but more like the discovery of Prof. Salvonia, of Italy, which is a means of utilizing certain rays of light to see into and through opaque bodies. The Mexican claims to have an instrument enabling him to see the circulation

of sap in trees and blood in the human body.

icipated in a prize fight a few weeks ago began at Fort Omaha to-day. Lieutenant Lutz is judge advocate. One of the principals, on being placed on the stand, refused to answer any of the questions regarding the contest, on the grounds that to do so would tend to criminate himself. Both men, as well as the one hundred who saw the fight, propose to take the same stand when put on the rack. This being the case, it is beleved it will not require long for the court to conclude its work. The court will probably complete its work to-morrow. It is predicted that the men will, if convicted, get off with a sentence in the guard house and a fine for being absent without leave. No officers will be tried.

Business Embarrassments. NEW YORK, Feb. 26,-Robinson & Booth wholesale lumber dealers of this city, with mills at Fernandina, Fla., to-day assigned to William W. Goodrich, without prefer-

Judge Andrews, of the Supreme Court, has appointed William J. Kelso temporary receiver for the Monarch Cigarette Company in proceedings for a voluntary dissolution of the company.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Feb. 26.-E. R. Dickinson, a well-known lumber dealer of Hamilton, and a member of the late lumber firm of Dickinson & Bartlett, of Carthage, has made an assignment to Mark Black-mere, of Hamilton. Liabilities, \$50,000; assets, \$100,000.

The St. Paul Tries It Again.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.-The American line steamer St. Paul sailed for Southampton at 4 o'clock this morning. She was scheduled to sail at 9 p. m. yesterday, but was delayed by the taking on of her cargo. The steamer passed Quarantine from Newport News. where she underwent repairs necessitated by her grounding at Long Branch, at 9 a. m. yesterday and two hours later was at her pier. Work was at once begun to put her cargo aboard, but although every one labored hard, the task was too great to ac-complish within the scheduled time. Among her passengers are G. W. Folsom, T. E. Crimmins, Morton P. Henry, J. L. Lyon, E. A. Leonard and Miss Willie Hardee Chambliss, all of New York.

Losses by Fire.

PORT HURON. Mich., Feb. 26.-The Bryce block, occupied by Meisel Brothers, dry goods, and M. G. Young, shoes, burned this morning. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, about \$60,000. The fire originated in Young's about \$60,000. The fire originated in Young's will be the sweeping of this pestiferous gang store in the basement. The adjoining build- of mugwumps from the field of American ings were only slightly damaged. READING, Pa., Feb. 26.-The four-story building occupied by the Star machine screw works. Joseph McConnell's nickel-plating and bicycle works and A. J. Brummach's pantaloon factory was destroyed by fire to-day, with all the contents. The loss will reach \$50,000.

She Is Dead and He May Die. NEW CASTLE, Pa., Feb. 26. - Max npson, superintendent of the Raney & Berger Furnace Company, was found in his office this morning, insensible, and lying dead on the floor near him was Mrs. Carlisie, wife of a well-known citizen. The woman had evidently been dead several hours. It is supposed that they were asphysiated. Thompson is a married man.

WITH KNIFE IN HAND

REPRESENTATIVE PHELPS MADE RUSH FOR A FELLOW-MEMBER.

Row in the Kentucky Legislature Over Contested Election Cases that Nearly Resulted in a Fight.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 26.-An exciting scene in the House this morning, attending the bringing up of the contested election case of Werner-Tompkins, made the taking of the thirty-first ballot for Senator in the General Assembly very interesting. There was a general hum when the two houses came together that indicated much excitement. The doorkeeper had hard work to keep persons from the floor of the House who had no right to be there. The lobbies and galleries crowded with people who waited to see if there would be another outbreak. The decision of the House to take up for consideration the Werner-Tompkins case on Friday means that lively times may be expected on that day. The call of the roll showed 134 members present, necessary to choice, 68. There were only two pairs. This was one of the largest attendances of the session. Senator Clark cast his vote for Dr. Hunter amid some applause. Bowling and Carpenter voted for Judge Holt. Hissom cast his vote for Hon. J. W. Yerkes, while Rummans, the fourth of the Republicans who have left Dr. Hunter, voted for John W. Lewis. Dr. Hunter lost another vote when Representa-tive Chambers voted for Holt. There were no desertions from Blackburn. This ballot resulted: Hunter, 61; Blackburn, 62; Carlisle, 3; McCreary, 2; Yerkes, 1; Holt, 3; Lewis, 1; Bate, 1. A dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer says: The report of the committee in the Werner-Tompkins contested election case was made special order for Friday at 10 o'clock a. m

The report in the Kaufman-Dunlap case wil come up to-morrow. When the committees reported these contests to-day speeches were made on both sides. Werner, Dem., favored free debate. Howard, Rep., said if the Democrats did not know all about this case it was because they had conspired to make so much noise that the reports could not be heard. Phelps, Dem., said if Howard in-cluded him in that remark he was saying what was untrue. Swanfurth, a Democratic member of both committees on contests. said that if he was referred to, the statement was untrue as made by Howard. Thereupon Howard said he was responsible for what he said. Then Phelps, with an open pocket-knife in his hand, made a rush for Howard. Swanfurth joined in it. Great confusion followed, everybody was on their feet and there were shouts of "Untrue" and the like. The belligerents were forced to their seats by their friends. When order was restored the Speaker told Howard his remarks were improper. Howard immediately said he meant no reflection on either of the gentle-men offended and that he believed that his remarks, made in an unguarded moment were unjustifiable.

A McKinley "Endless Chain." MASSILLON, O., Feb. 26.-There is movement on foct here to induce every intelligent person in Stark county to write at least five letters to that number of friends in outside States urging them to go to the primaries and work for McKinley delegates. It is reckoned that twenty thousand people should send send 100,000 letters within ten days, and as each correspondent will ask his or her friends to write similar letters to other friends, the scheme will seem to be another manifestation of the endless chain

Instructed for McKinley. SEDALIA, Mo., Feb. 26.-The Republicans of the Seventh district held their congressional convention in this city to-day. Hon. John P. Tracey, of Greene county, was renominated by acclamation for Congress. Delegates were elected to the national Republican convention. Without a dissenting voice they were instructed to cast their united votes for Major McKinley for Presi-

State Treasurer Elected. ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 26.-Thomas J. Shryock, Republican, of Baltimore, was today elected State treasurer to succeed Spencer Jones, Democrat, the present incumbent. Mr. Shryock was the Republican caucus

Two Uninstructed Delegates. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.-The Republicans of the First congressional district, in convention to-day, elected C. W. Boothby and George Devesan delegates to the St. Louis convention, uninstructed,

FREE-TRADE CHEAPNESS.

Facts That Do Not Agree with Mugwump Promises.

Philadelphia Press. When the little gang of mugwumps was going up and down the land preaching the beauties of free trade one of the promise made, if its revenue system was adopted. was cheap and good woolen clothing. They prated about the poor man's blanket and the need of warm woolen undergarments for the workingman, and made such a parade of their interest in the laboring man that it is not strange, perhaps, that many were deceived. The alleged monopolists who, it was claimed, were making enormous fortunes out of the protective tariff, were denounced as robbers, and held up to popular odium while the little mugwump gang strutted around as the only genuine purveyors of peace, prosperity and contentment for the working class. The workingman-or thousands of them. at least-took the loud-voiced mugwump at

his word, as the elections from 1889 to 1892 showed, and then waited for the promised land, Guardian tell whether it is the sort of cheapness the American workingman bargained for:

Within the last few weeks one firm in Newsbury was compelled, through pressure of work in the execution of orders almost entirely for the United States, to refuse one of four thousand pieces. This offer to president cloth, a class of goods that of late has been produced from very commor material at the order of transatiantic merchants. How far local firms are justified in producing a showy, but half-worthiess cloth, that will be sold to the American retail buyers-farmers, artisans, and the like-is another matter. The possibility even a very few years ago of manufacturing a cloth at 1s 6d per yard was scouted, but to-day there are makers to be found able to produce good-looking masses of the poorest shoddy, kept in form by low cotton warp, at from 1s 3d per yard. So the garment made of "a showy, but half worthless cloth" and "sold to the American retail buyers-farmers, artisans and the like" are the cheap clothing the mugwumps promised to the American workingman in 1892 in return for his vote! The mugwump is clad in the fine breadcloth which he gets cheaper under the Wilson tariff than he did under the McKinley tariff, but the poor man has to put up with clothes made from the "good-locking mass of the poorest shoddy kept in form by low cotton warp." And if the workingman buys home-made goods he must take those manufactured from the shoddy which is being dumped on these shores at the rate of

twenty million pounds per annum, and which the American manufacturer must use if he wants to compete with the "half worthless cloth" sent here from England, or else go out of business. This is the return the American workingman has for his vote for free trade in 1892. The only encouragement is that the result has taught him a leason he will never forget. The closed factories, the hundreds of millions of dollars let in wages, the reduced comforts in the home, the poverty staring thousands of families in the face while the Cleveland panic was sweeping over the land, and now the tons of 'worthless cloth" and shoddy that are dumped on the American market-have all preached a sermon to the workingman that has made an indelible impression on his mind and so discredited the little band of shricking mugwumps that its indorsement would be fatal even to a candidate for constable in a country town. The Nation paid a dear price for permit-ting itself to be deluded, but as the result

politics the gain may be worth the cost.

Philadelphia Press. What our colleges need is not less work but more. Instead of yielding to public objection to long years of study they ought courageously to lead the public in the right direction and insist on keeping the study required of an educated man before he deemed educated equal or superior to that of any other nation. This is not true of our colleges now.

A Defect in Colleges.

Unfortunately, under what are called "university methods," very slip-shed work slipping into our colleges in junior and nior years. The new professors run to lectures. There are few or no recitations. ond trial has been going on since last Examinations are met by cramming. Reading in connection with lectures is not close. Boston, the plaintiff, brought suit to re-

ly required. Professors prescribe it. The boys go to see the teams at work by way of securing a high athletic training. The neg-lected reading is made up on examination papers by cramming. No professor can afford to turn down more than a certain percentage. In the end his lectures cease to be valuable to any but the picked few who will work any way. They learn. The rest

get their degrees. This is fatal. Nothing is more important than the habit of hard work. How many college professors can honestly say of their senior and junior year courses in history, modern languages, general science, litera-ture, political economy, metaphysics, inter-national law and the like that it is impossible for any man to pass them, without hard, grinding work?

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

Enough Cash on Hand to Complete Structure in a Year.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 .- The trustees of day. Officers were elected as follows: President, Gen. Horace Porter; treasurer, Frederick D. Tappen, and secretary, James C. Reed. The report of the president showed total receipts, \$515,113.07; total disbursements, \$296,729.36; cash on hand, \$233, 202.35. The funds on hand will be just sufficient to complete the monument. The entire granite work will be finished in June next. The marble lining in the main structure and crypt, the stairways, interior decorations, carving and the sarcophagus will be completed in about a year from this date, and if no extraordinary and unforeseen delays occur the structure will be entirely finished and ready to receive the remains of General Grant and to be dedi-cated upon the anniversary of his birth, April 27, 1897.

PATENT FOR A FARO BOX.

It Was Issued in 1812, and Robert Bailey Was the Patentee.

Washington Special to Chicago Tribune. During a discussion which took place over a social game of cards a few evenings since, in which several prominent congressional people took part, the statement was made that the faro box, an instrument in use in every gambling establishment in the land, had been consecrated by letters patent of the United States. Denial was made to the statement and the assertion was made that the government never patented any article intended for an immoral or unlawful purpose. To settle the controversy, two of the parties, forgetting their patriotism, spent Washington's birthday hunting up the records. They found that Robert Bailey was given a patent May 15, 1812, for a new and useful improvement called the fair dealer, or the chartae lusoriae. The letters patent were under the hand of James Madison, President, by James Monroe, Secretary of state, and were executed by william ring ney as Attorney-general. In the schedule which was attached to the patent the ordinary faro deal box is described perfectly, and the process of slipping out cards from the slit at the top of the box is accurately indicated. Further examination showed that Bailey was a Virginian, and that al-though he received a royalty on each box manufactured during the life of the patent he died poor. Before his death he wrote a remarkable book on card-playing, in which he denounced gambling from personal experience. In this curious volume there is the following concluding paragraph, which is remarkable as coming from the inventor of the fare box:

"My own experience is that it does no matter how fair a game is played, if pursued in, it always brings ruin, sooner or later. I am of the opinion there is only one way preventive of the mischief resulting from gambling. Never visit gambling tables or gambling houses, nor ever associate with gamblers. It does not matter how stanch may be your prudence, or how firm may be your resolves, man is frail, and you may be drawn in. "Sure as you play, so sure you will be-come fond of it. In consequence you will lose your reputation, your business will go

to destruction, and you yourselves will be lost to society. Let all things be managed fair, yet the bank will beat you, as certain as my name is Robert Bailey.

THE SALVATION ARMY SPLIT. It Was Due to Jealousy and Intriguing Among Leaders.

New York Letter in Philadelphia Press.

It has been known for some time to the warm friends of the Booths, and Salvation Army work here, that friction had been developed, and the suspicion was that even the Salvation Army leaders had not overcome the weaknesses of human nature sufficiently to be free from jealousy and ambition. The hope was, however, that the trouble would blow over. No doubt the real cause of the difficulty may be traced to the influence, respect and popularity which Mrs. Booth has gained, only in the Salvation Army itself, but with all workers in the cause of morality and religion in this city. Her husband's execgard, but there was for Mrs. Booth, in addition to respect, genuine affection, which was perhaps as strikingly manifested among the wealthy people of this city who are interested in religious work as among any other class. Mrs. Booth was a welcome visitor at many houses in the aristocratic part of the city. She never took part in conventional social customs, but there was a sort of social as well as religious influence which she gained and maintained, That very influence made it possible for the Salvation Army here to receive financial support such as it has gained nowhere else in the world. Mr. and Mrs. Booth were distinguished people, not only as Salvation Army leaders, but for personal qualities which had been revealed indeendently and beyond their religious work. This it was doubtless which caused the jealousy and dread, and the intriguing which has led to their withdrawal from the Salvation Army. If they heed the appeals and advice of their American friends, they will create another organization, an independent one, an American one, and it will be sure to receive almost exclusive support from those wealthy friends who have aided them in their nine years of command in

this country. Regular Soldiers on Trial.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 26.—The court-martial to try the Fort Omaha soldiers who par
to try the Fort Omaha soldiers who par
Cheap clothing. Are they getting this cheap clothing. Are they getting this cheap clothing? Probably they are, but let the decline to undertake this work, they will probably accept responsible posts, of which probably accept sevensi are understood to be awaiting their

acceptance.

THE HEIRS OF ANNEKE. Another Witness to the Fact that the unterrified can construct. They Are Suckers.

Ruffalo Courier. Ex-Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, was formerly pestered by people who fancied themselves heirs of Anneke Jans, and who wished him to take retainers to represent their case. So he looked into the whole matter and found that the case had been settled for good and all in chancery as far back as 1847. As the case is reported in Sanford's Chancery Reports it appears that in the seventeenth century five or six of the heirs to the Jans estate made a deed of the same to New York through Governor Lovelace. In 1765 Lord Cornbury, then Governor, granted to Trinity sixty-two acres of this Anneke Jans Bogardus property, and "since that time, now 190 years, the church has been in possession of the land. The sixth heir, who refused to sign away his rights, was one Cornelius Bogardus, and shortly after the close of the revolution one of his heirs brought suit to recover title, claiming that the possession of Trinity was the possession of tenant in common, and that therefore he was not parred by the statute of limitations. Aaron Burr fought the case for the church, and h was a bitter legal struggle. Bogardus endeavored to fence in a portion of the land while the litigation was going on, and the church members endeavored to stop him by force. An adherent of Bogardus shot at one of the church militant, and was sent to jail for it.' It appears that the case last came into the courts in 1830, when another descendant

of Bogardus brought suit in chancery to establish title. The suit dragged on for seventeen years, and was finally decided in favor of the Trinity corporation, the opinion being given by Chancellor Sanford, in whose reports the history of the case occurs. Since that time there has never been an appeal nor an attempt to renew the "Any lawyer who takes up the case at the present time," says ex-Governor Hoadly, "is either an unmitigated ass or a shark who is trying to rob the descendants of old Cornelius Bogardus. The fact is, the papers signed by the five heirs gave Trinity undisputed title, and the possession of 190 years of the remaining one-sixth wipes out any claims any one ever held." So it seems that the heirs of Anneke might as well give over their quest and sail for the South Atlantic to commit piracy on the Flying Dutchman.

Sir Charles Tupper Libeled. OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 26.—Two days ago the Halifax Chronicle published a statement that S.r Charles Tupper, when high commis sioner to England, had misappropriated \$40,-000 of public moneys. Several Liberal papers copied the statement. Sir Charles has taken proceedings for criminal libel against the blishers of these journals.

Mrs. Bartlette Benten Again. CAMERIDGE, Mass., Feb. 25,-The jury in the famous Bartlette-Bigelow breachof-promise case to-day returned a verdict for the defendant. A previous trial of the case resulted in a similar verdict. The sec-

## MUNYON'S

## COLD and COUGH CURES

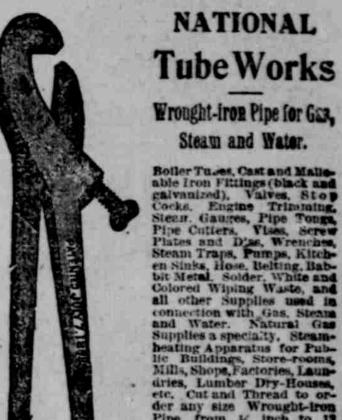
GUARANTEED TO CHECK A COLD IN A FEW HOURS AND PREVENT GRIP

AND PNEUMONIA.

Colds lead to coughs, coughs to Pneumonia and Consumption; therefore it is all important to check a cold before it reaches the lungs. Munyon's Cold Cure will positively break a cold inside of owenty-four hours if taken as soon as the cold manifests itself. When the cold reaches the lungs or bronchial tubes the Cough Cure should be used alternately every half hour with the Cold Cure. The Cold Cure is guaranteed to prevent pneumonia if used in the beginning of a cold. Pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs, can be controlled by

the use of these two cures. The Cough Cure positively cures bronchitis, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, loss of voice, soreness of the chest, diffi culty in breathing, hacking cough and all ulmonary diseases where the lungs are not too far consumed or covered with

tubercles. If you are ailing, step into the nearest drug store and get a 25c vial of one of Munyon's Remedies. No matter what your lisease or how many doctors have failed to cure, it will give you relief. Personal letters to Professor Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.



Pipe, from 1/4 inch to 13 inches diameter. KNIGHT & JILLSON 6. PENNSYLVANIA 82

ABSTRACT OF TITLES.

## THEODORE STEIN, Abstracter of Titles,

86 East Market Street.

cover \$200,000 from the estate of the late Prof. Henry J. Bigelow, of Harvard.

Re-Clothing the Status. Washington Special.

The A. P. A. crusade in Congress has dereloped a humorous turn which is taking form of an objection to the acceptance of the statue of Pere Marquette now being placed in position in the "freak-show" in the Capitol, officially designated as Statuary Hall. The protest is based on the fact that the marble Marquette appears in church garb. It is the ecclesiastical design that nflames the A. P. A. mind. To overcome this prejudice it will be proposed by gentle-men on the floor, who will try to laugh the objection out of court, that the statue be lothed in a dress suit or bloomers as suitable to the character of the departed missionary and the age and place in which he

Hint to Chang.

Philadelphia Record. When Viceroy Li Hung Chang shall set sail from the flowery kingdom for the shores of America let him by no means forget to bring his peacock feather and yellow jacket with him. All of his riches weigh as nothing n the scale of public curiosity against these historic articles of paraphernalia. To the Western world the old Viceroy calls up the picture of that feather and that jacket alone, and the record of their peculiar vicissitudes during "the late unpleasantness" in the Orient will go down in history as one of the oddest of its chapters on "The Philoso-

phy of Clothes." The Law's Delay.

Philadelphia Telegraph. The consequences of the law's delay in criminal cases are exceedingly serious. The most serious of them is the loss of confidence in and repect for justice, or, rather, for its ministers and processes. Trials of criminals should be hastened, not delayed, and punishment should follow conviction as speedily as inevitably. When criminals, particularly murderers, find in the processes of the law itself so many doors open to escape, crime is not likely to decrease; it is

certain to increase. All-Around Man.

is to pose as the Democratic vote-getter. He is represented as anti-free silver by one set of friends and as friendly to it by another. At any rate, he is in a good position to stand on any platform the ingenuity of

Mr. Harrity's interest in railways in In-

Philadelphia Press.

Chicago Post.

lianapolis is quite Pickwickian. All railways these days lead to the Chicago convention, and the Pattison siding has open switches to the main track. Mercly a Coincidence.

Deep Mr. Harrity.

The Olney boom was launched in Boston, from which city probably also came the expression: "It doesn't amount to beans." We merely desire to call attention to the

coincidence. Limited Acquaintance. Kansas City Journal. "In New York," says Theodore Roose

velt, "we don't know any candidate but Morton." Too bad. New Yorkers should stir out and get acquainted with the next Presi-

Mr. Pence Has the Floor. New York Evening Sun. What was our old friend, Lafe Pence, loing at a dinner at which Colorado gold mines were boomed? Has he also turned his

back on the much-wronged white metal? Good Advice.

Kansas City Journal. Every dog has his day, but in selecting candidates Republicans must not make the mistake of supposing this is the day for yellow dogs.

One Result.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Without the present dissension in the Sal-

vation Army we should never have obtained an adequate idea of the size of the Booth family. Same Principle.

Philadelphia Record.

as to prevent their extermination, recalls the thoughtfulness of Turkish rule in Ar-Limited. Kansas City Journal.

Democracy can easily view with alarm.

The proposition to slaughter the seals, so

but in order to point with pride it is com-pelled to go back to T. Jefferson. Just So.

Washington Post. Our old friend, Col. Gil Shanklin, would accept that Indiana gubernatorial non

tion, previded, etc., etc.

No Bloodshed Yet. Chicago Post. The Booth family row is rapidly becom-